



Latrobe Valley Naturalist

September – October 2019

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General meetings

Held at 7:30 pm on the
fourth Friday of each month
at the Newborough Uniting
Church, Old Sale Road
Newborough VIC 3825



The Craggs, west of Port Fairy, visited during the 2019 Autumn SEANA camp (Photo: Phil Rayment).

Upcoming events

Bird Group: Tuesday 1 October – Morwell area. Meet 9.30am at Crinigan Road Bushland Reserve, Fairway Drive.

Botany Group: Saturday 5 October – Seven Acre Rock, Bunyip SP. Meet 10am at the carpark near the roundabout in Neerim South.

October general meeting: Friday 25 October

Leek orchids versus extinction – Marc Freestone

October excursion: Saturday 26 October – Crinigan Road Bushland Reserve.

Club Spring Camp 2019: Friday 18 – Tuesday 22 October at Cohuna

Botany Group: Saturday 2 November – Boolarra Old Mill Site and cemetery. Details TBC.

Bird Group: Tuesday 5 November (Melbourne Cup Day) – Wonthaggi Heathlands. Meet 9.30am at Chisholm Road carpark.

November general meeting: Friday 22 November

Pea plants – Royce Raleigh

November excursion: Saturday 23 November – Moondarra SP

Bird Group: Thursday 28 November – EA Wetland survey. Meet 8.30am at Morwell Bridge gate.

Vale Ken Smith

Club members were saddened to hear that Ken Smith had peacefully passed away on 27 August 2019. As you may know, he had been very ill for a long period. Despite this, he continued to contribute to our Club through reviewing and organising our plant lists, and only last year he completed an orchid guide for Crinigan Road Bushland Reserve and gifted us a copy.

Ken's funeral was held on Wednesday 4th September at the Traralgon Crematorium. Many of our members attended the service and eulogies were presented by myself (on behalf of the Club), Denis Nagle, Alix Williams and Estelle Adams who recounted some of their memories and anecdotes.

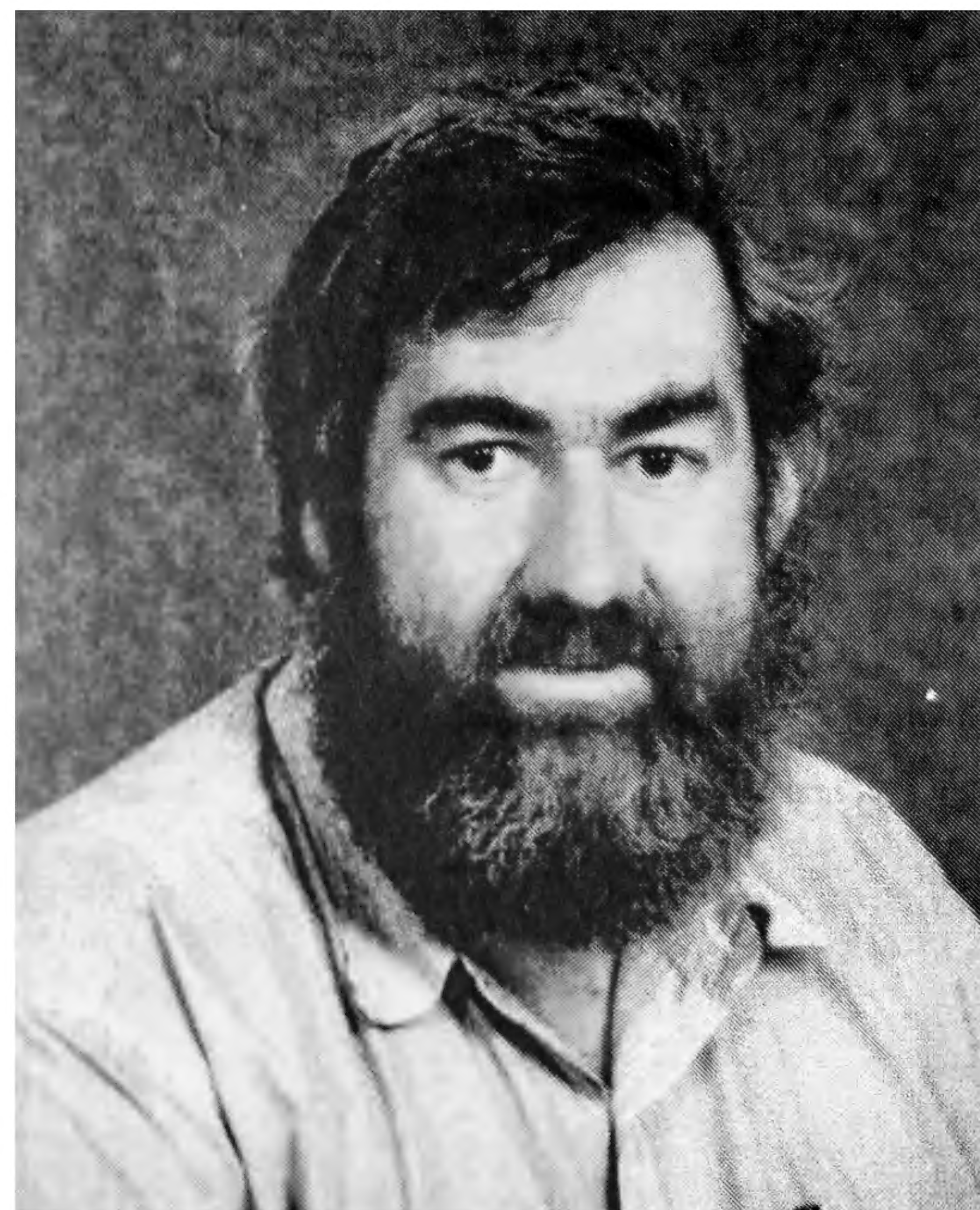
Ken was a committed member of our Club for many years, and was a valuable asset because of his knowledge and willingness to share his knowledge with other members. Botany was his main area of interest, particularly orchids.

He joined our Club in around 2005, becoming actively involved and regularly attending our monthly meetings and excursions. Not long after, he took on the role of Assistant Secretary, attending our business meetings. He was also a member of the Prom'n'aides and would travel down to Wilsons Promontory to undertake plant surveys each month following the bushfires in 2005.

He had many interests and skills apart from botany. One of them was photography and it was this skill that he used in our two photographic exhibitions – one in 2010 to celebrate our 50th anniversary and a second one in 2017. He was always very helpful and generous with his time and, in each exhibition, he took on a huge task – there were 250 photographs in each exhibition and he made the matting that surrounded each photograph so they could be displayed. I don't know how long it took him but the work is time consuming and requires a high level of precision.

He has been a generous and willing contributor to our Club and we owe him a deep sense of gratitude.

David Stickney



Mosses and liverworts at Tarra-Bulga 05.05.2018

This is a very late report of a Botany Group outing to Tarra-Bulga National Park. I was to lead an outing to explore mosses and liverworts and Tarra-Bulga was selected as one of the best sites for finding a variety of these plants. It was not the most well-attended field outing. In fact, I was the only one to turn up. Having driven that far, I decided to go ahead on my own and drove down to the Tarra Valley Rainforest Walk. I completed that walk trying to find as many different mosses and liverworts as I could and photographing those that I found. Identifying what I had photographed was a big task, which I kept putting off but eventually completed as well as I could, and that is my excuse for the long delay in reporting.

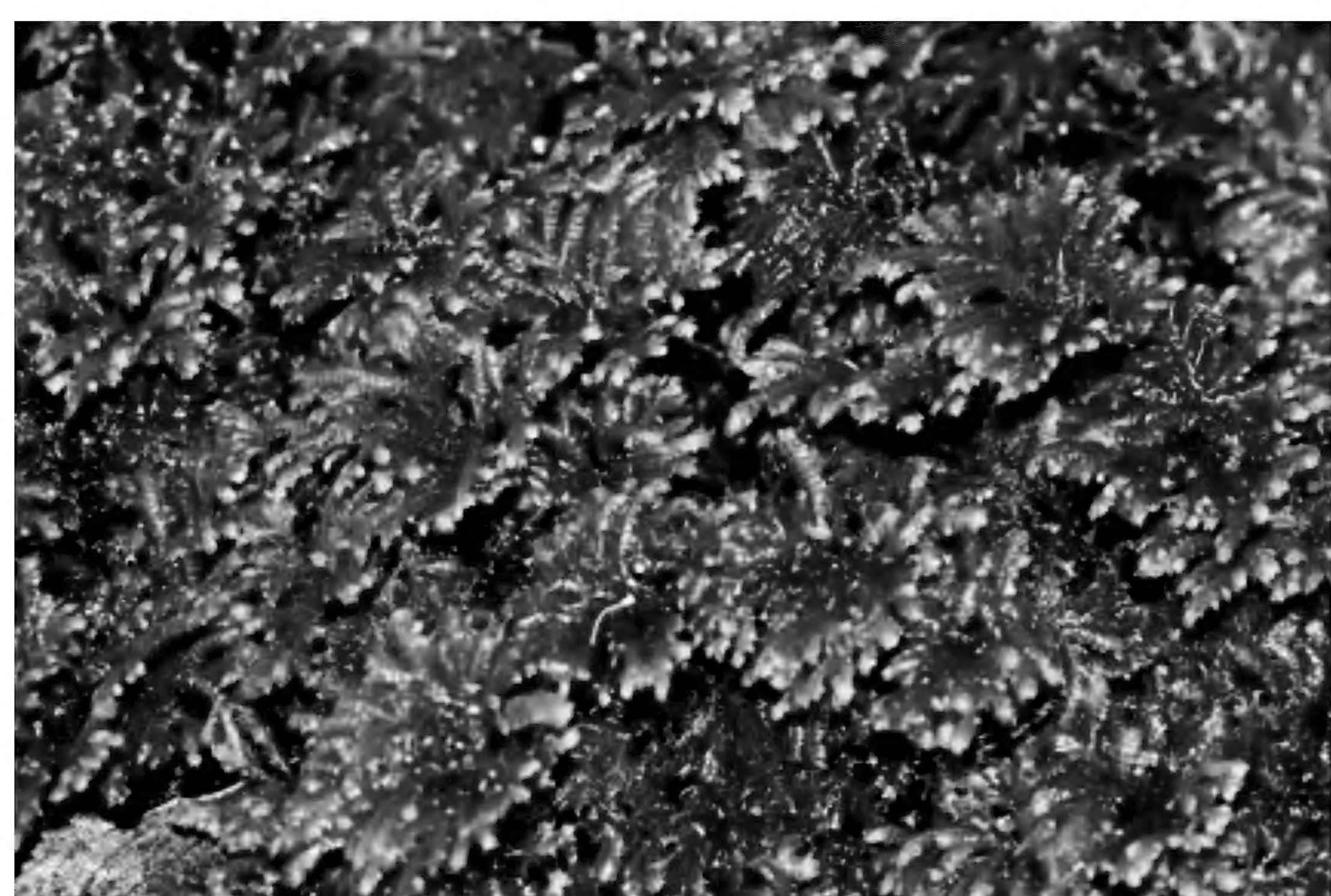
In the course of the walk I photographed, I believe, 14 different mosses and 6 different liverworts, although at the time I was not able to tell even which was a moss and which a liverwort. Separating them is not easy and I eventually did so with the aid of "A field guide to mosses & allied plants of southern Australia" by David Meagher and Bruce Fuhrer.

Liverworts are divided into two main groups: thallose liverworts and leafy liverworts. There is one useful way of separating leafy liverworts from mosses. Each leaf of a moss has a distinct central vein, called the *costa*, which often extends beyond the end of the leaf as a point. Leafy liverworts have no costa on their leaves. Many liverworts have three rows of leaves, the third row being of much smaller leaves, central on the underside of the leaf.



Hymenophyton flabellatum (Photo: Ken Harris).

One of the thallose liverworts I was pleased to find was *Hymenophyton flabellatum*. This was of particular interest, because on a recent botany outing we got its name confused with that of the Common Filmy-fern whose scientific name is *Hymenophyllum flabellatum*. Both are common species in rainforest habitats and the filmy-fern was plentiful on that same walk.



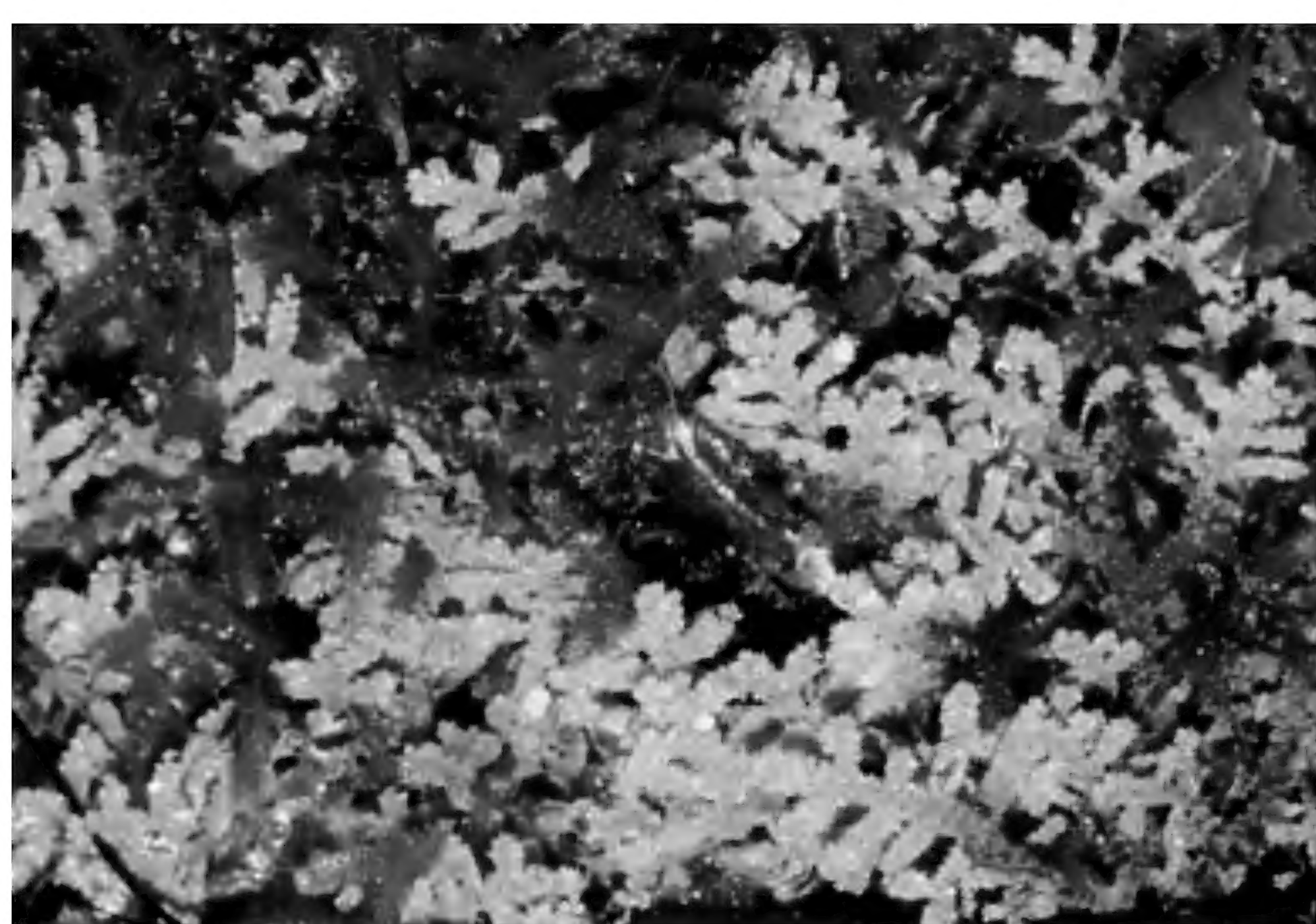
Hypopterygium didictyon (Photo: Ken Harris)

I also found a moss *Hypopterygium didictyon*, which at a casual glance can be confused with a liverwort, highlighting how hard it can be to tell the two groups apart.

Two delicate, little, leafy liverworts particularly attracted me. They are similar in size and structure, but *Trichocolea mollissima* is bright yellow-green, while *Lepidozia glaucophylla* has distinctly glaucous leaves. Microscopic examination shows them to be very different in leaf shape and other details. Both species were scrambling over the ground beside the track.

One more moss adds to the variety of forms of these plants: *Dicranoloma menziesii* has long stems with dense, long, narrow leaves making the stems look feathery or hairy.

Two other mosses hung in festoons from the tree branches, these being *Weymouthia mollis* and *Papillaria nitens*.



Lepidozia glaucophylla (Photo: Ken Harris)

I concentrated very much on the mosses and liverworts, but I couldn't resist photographing two other favourite plants: *Fieldia australis*, with its long, white bell flowers usually flowers in winter but I found at least one already in flower, and Tarra Valley is one of the few places where I know I can find the Long Fork-fern *Tmesipteris obliqua*, of which I was able get a photograph showing its forked leaf enfolding the sporangia.



Trichocolea mollissima (Photo: Ken Harris)

I look forward to future exploration of these interesting plants with other botanists for company!

Ken Harris

Dicranoloma menziesii
(Photo: Ken Harris)



All images from this outing have now been posted on the iNaturalist website and can be viewed using this URL:

https://www.inaturalist.org/observations?on=2018-05-05&place_id=any&subview=table&user_id=kenharris&verifiable=any

Autumn 2019 SEANA gathering at Port Fairy

Fifty-eight field naturalists, including four from our Club, took part in a successful SEANA gathering at Port Fairy over the weekend of 21-23 March 2019. The program was something of an experiment, as the SEANA committee was not able to secure a host club willing to organise a traditional style camp with a full program of excursions led by naturalists with local knowledge. Instead, a small subgroup of the committee, led by SEANA President Phil Rayment and with invaluable 'local' suggestions from Hamilton FNC President Diane Luhrs, planned an organisationally simpler event.

The gathering began with an informal meal at The Victoria Hotel on Friday evening, to welcome participants and provide information about the suggested walks and car trips for the weekend. Diane had offered to lead an exploration of the intertidal zone on Griffiths Island, near the mouth of the Moyne River, on Saturday morning. Twenty-five folk opted to join this excursion, enjoying a diversity of habitats and birding opportunities in addition to the main focus. Other folk headed off to some of the diverse natural history sites in the immediate region such as The Craggs, Yambuk Lake, Tower Hill, Budj Bim (Mt Eccles NP) and Killarney Beach.



Little Pied Cormorant at the Moyne River (Photo: Phil Rayment)

The more formal part of the program began with the SEANA AGM and subsequent general meeting from 5.00 pm at Charlies on East, superbly located at the surf club above East Beach. An enjoyable catered dinner followed and then our guest speaker, local ecologist and conservation educator Jodie Honan, gave a well-illustrated presentation on the subject of the Latham's Snipe Project in Victoria and Japan. This snipe species migrates between northern Japan and the east coast of Australia, with most sightings being in south-western Victoria, including around Port Fairy. Like many birds, its habitat is under pressure in both regions, and Jodie has been active over many years in striving for protection of its local wetland sites. She outlined what is being learned from radio-tracking of a small number of individuals, involving dedicated observers in both countries.

It was great to see a healthy number of folk happy to support this different style of SEANA gathering, which suggests there is scope for greater flexibility in the style of future camps.

Phil Rayment

Reptiles of West Gippsland

For our March activity, we had along a former Club member, Craig Boase, to present to us on 'The Reptiles of West Gippsland'. Craig works for Indigenous Design and has carried out many surveys in the area over the years. This, coupled with his love of reptiles, means he has a very good understanding of not just the species found in West Gippsland but also their conservation status.

Craig started out by giving us an overview of reptiles in the region, explaining that we have around 40 species in West Gippsland, while East Gippsland has slightly more at around 50. He then went on to discuss a few general aspects regarding our local reptiles, including their adaptation to cooler climates (in comparison to much of the continent), with many species going through periods of brumation and also giving birth to live young. Those that do lay eggs tend to lay them in areas where the cold won't affect them, such as in deep leaf litter or, in the case of the Lace Monitor, inside termite mounds.

When I was young, and a keen lizard-chaser, it never occurred to me that one day many of our reptile species would be in trouble. It just seemed like they were plentiful and that many of today's problems didn't exist. However, part of Craig's talk focused on species that no longer occur in our region. Three of these were only ever found in the very northern section of the region but one legless lizard, the Common Scaly-foot, was once found right throughout the Gippsland Plains. Land clearing and agricultural practices have resulted in a huge decline in the area that contains suitable habitat for these little lizards, and sadly they are no longer found here. I found Craig's inclusion of the Eastern Stone Gecko interesting, as I was always of the belief that no geckos occurred in Gippsland (other than the recent introduction of the Marbled Gecko) and that they were only found north of the divide and in the western half of the state. I can't seem to find any records of it in our area, so this is one for me to follow up.



Marbled Gecko (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

Craig then discussed in more detail the 30 species that you are most likely to see, as well as a couple of skinks that are listed as Threatened in Victoria. The 30 species included 18 skinks, 4 dragons (including one introduced sub-species), 1 monitor, 5 snakes, 1 turtle and 1 gecko (introduced). For each species, he discussed size, habitat, breeding and diet.

One thing worth mentioning too was the incredibly high quality of Craig's photos. Each species was accompanied by beautiful shots showing us just what it looks like. In fact, the pictures were so good that I could have just sat there all night with him scrolling through them.

The following day we met at Witts Gully where Denis Nagle had set up some roof tiles in the hope that some of the local reptiles would take shelter under them. We were going to rely on finding reptiles under cover as the weather on the day was hardly to their liking – it was cool, and light rain fell for most of it.

We started out by turning over some old tyres that Craig knew of in the area, and the first one we



McCoy's Skink (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

flipped produced a beautiful McCoy's Skink. This little lizard is very common in the area and easily recognisable, but rarely seen as it does not bask; it is a burrowing species, preferring to spend its time in leaf litter or under logs and other debris.

Our next success came in the form of an amphibian. Ok, so it was no reptile, but most of us "herpetologists" are equally in love with frogs so this was a good find. It was a

Whistling Tree Frog, another species that is reasonably easy to identify if you can see the right features. It should be pointed out here that handling frogs can cause them harm so you should only do so if necessary.

We managed to find another couple of McCoy's Skinks before we happened upon species number three for the day, a Garden Skink. I have been using common names so far, and for the most part they will do, but I should mention that the Latin name in this case is *Lampropholis guichenoti* because this little lizard has more common names than you can poke a stick at. Many of you will be familiar with this one too as it is among the most common of the urban skinks, seemingly just as happy in your garden as it is in the bush.



Garden Skink (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

Sadly, the tiles that Denis had laid out failed to produce. Craig suggested that they hadn't been down long enough and with the weather having been cooler for most of the time they'd been out, not many reptiles would have been out and about.

On the plus side, the day turned out to be a great one for the birdos, with many species being spotted. The highlight for most seemed to be when a Crested Shrike-tit posed out in the open – a lot of shots were taken!

Lastly, I'd like to thank Craig for his time and invaluable knowledge on what is undoubtedly my favourite subject. Not only did he drive over from Inverloch for the meeting, but he returned home and was back again at 10 am the next morning, ready to show us around. Going by the questions asked on the night, and the turnout the following day, most members thoroughly enjoyed both the presentation and the field trip.

Matt Campbell

Ashfords Road and Stony Creek, Yinnar 27.04.2019

In response to last-minute advice about the condition of roads in the Middle Creek area following recent rain, Jay changed plans and led us via Vaggs Road, into the lowland forest along Ashfords Road south-west of the Yinnar township. We parked near a U-bend just past a dam on our left. Our morning walk led in a south-westerly direction along a shaded, gently rising track beside a gully. The canopy was composed of Mountain Grey Gum and Messmate, with some Narrow-leaved Peppermint.

Many of the canopy trees were damaged by fire, probably in 2009. More than 70% of the trees looked healthy, were young, or were recovering well, but many dead trees rose starkly from the canopy.

Regrowth of the midstorey was estimated to be 8 or 10 metres tall. This level was dominated, almost completely, by Hazel Pomaderris, Snowy Daisy-bush and Varnish Wattle. Other species noted in very small numbers included Bundy, Blackwood, Kangaroo Apple, Elderberry, Panax and Shiny Cassinia. Small shrubs included Common Cassinia, Prickly Currant-bush and Hop Goodenia. Australian and Forest Clematis, Wonga Vine and Twining Glycine creepers adorned shrubs. Members who ventured off the track found a variety of ferns, sparse in number: Bracken, Tender Brake, Common Ground-fern, Batwing and Maidenhair. Along the sides of the track we were interested to see a variety of mosses and lichens, including the Giant Moss *Dawsonia superba*. Several herbs, both native species and weeds, were noticed on the track. The introduced Stinkweed *Dittrichia graveolens*, in flower and seed, in a patch beside Ashfords Road and spreading along the sides of the track, was a particularly unwelcome sight.



Track off Ashfords Road (Photo: Margaret Rowe)



Stony Creek (Photo: Margaret Rowe)

Birdwatching kept people busy and enthusiastic during the morning walk. This wet forest with tall trees and a dense understorey provided especially good habitat for tiny birds such as Red-browed Treecreepers, White-eared, White-naped and Crescent Honeyeaters, White-browed Scrubwrens, Brown Thornbills and Grey Fantails.

After lunch we drove further along Ashfords Road, which was lined on both sides with a dense midstorey of Varnish Wattle. We expect this came up in response to the 2009 fire. We parked where there was easy

access to Stony Creek, a tributary of the Morwell River. Here the area between the road and the creek had been cleared, and it appeared that the creek had been dammed at some stage in the past. Scattered Manna Gum *Eucalyptus viminalis* was the only eucalypt. We estimated that there were several hundred of them spaced well apart and on both sides of the creek. We walked across the grassed area towards the creek where we found an extensive stand of Tall Spike-rush, and a tangle of small swamp plants such as water-pepper and Shining Pennywort. A few Silver Wattle and Blackwood, and roadside weeds, were the only signs of a midstorey here. A little further downstream, four different sedges, the introduced Cumbungi, Soft Water-fern and ground-ferns were further remnants of what must have once been diverse and beautiful creekside vegetation.

Margaret Rowe

Bird and plant lists for this excursion are available in the electronic version of the Naturalist.

Jay alerted us to other maps and information available through DELWP's biodiversity mapping tool, NatureKit, at <http://maps.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/viewer/?viewer=NatureKit> and on the Vic Emergency website.

Putting Victoria’s fungal diversity on the map 24.05.2019

At our May meeting we were delighted to have Dr Sapphire McMullan-Fisher from Fungimap and Dr Tom May from the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria come and talk about initiatives in mapping fungi.

Some of us may not have known that fungi are neither a plant nor an animal, but in a Kingdom of their own called the Eumycota, consisting of eukaryotic, heterotrophic, walled organisms. And we humans are apparently more closely related to them than we might think.

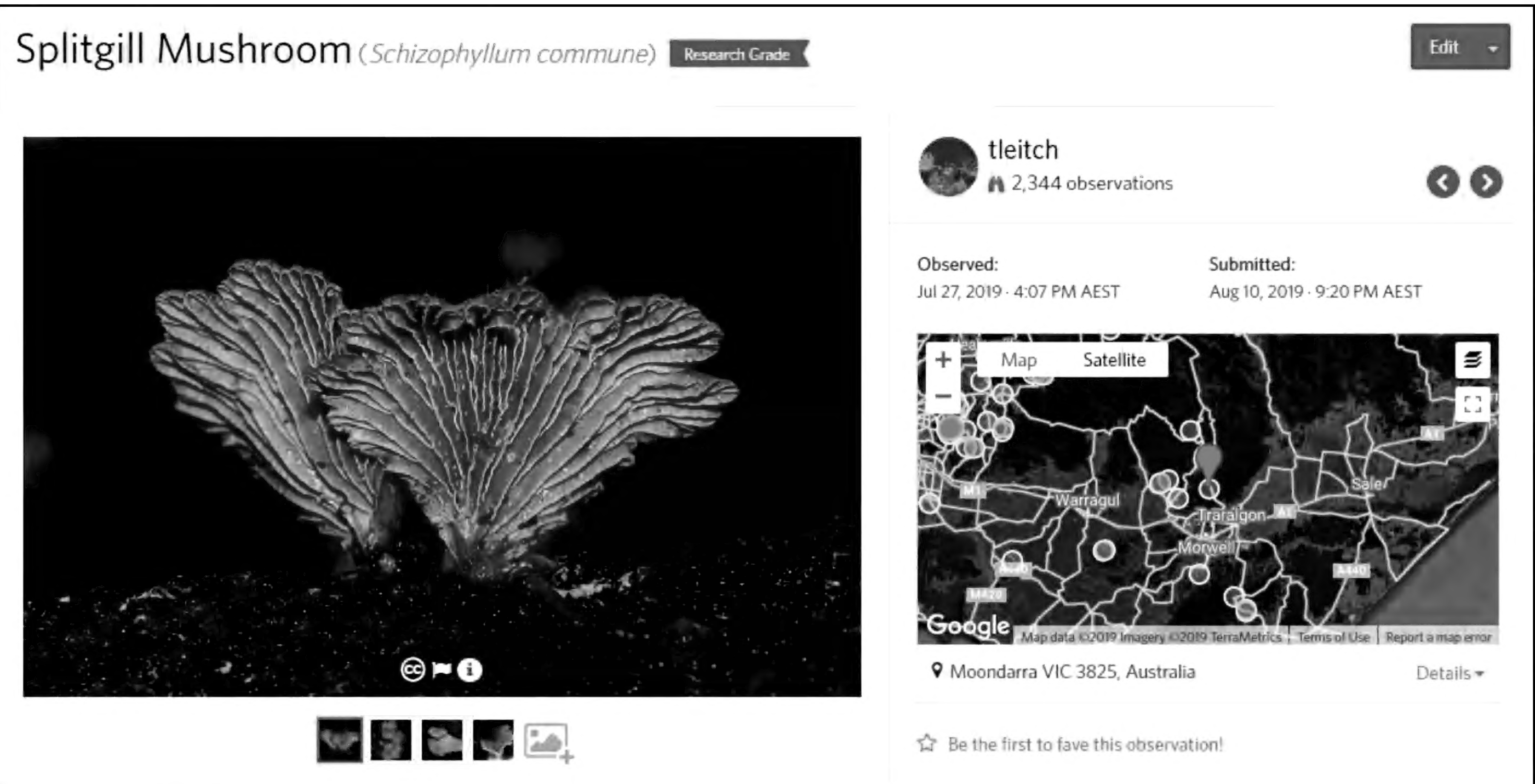
Slime moulds are assigned to the Protoctista, often called Myxomycetes. There are two kinds: acellular, of which there are today 1,000 known species, and cellular, of which about 70 species have been identified.

What we are looking at, when we look at fungi, are only the fruiting bodies – the fungus itself is much more extensive. When we see lots of fine white threads in the forest, we’re looking at the rest of the fungus as it goes about its business assisting cellulose to decompose and return nutrients to the soil. Fungi and ants are the only providers of this ecosystem service, which is one reason that it’s so important to learn about them, map them and monitor them.

The projects that Sapphire and Tom explained on the night are about filling in the very big gaps in fungi records. There are very few full time professionals funded to work in this field, so better mapping is a challenge.

Fungimap on iNaturalist - Dr Sapphire McMullan-Fisher

What I understood to be an extraordinary achievement of the Fungimap project, on the iNaturalist database, is to have made the mapping of common fungi very easy to do, especially for people with smart phones. It seems to be using something like facial recognition technology to suggest an identification for photos taken in the field by comparing them with photographic records of known species. The technology will base its assessment on a single photo that the observer has selected as the best in a set of images, however additional images can assist the human experts, who come along behind, to confirm identification.



Screenshot of a fungi record in the Fungimap project on iNaturalist, showing species name, photos, date observed, location of this specimen and others observed nearby (source: iNaturalist)

A good field observation photo shows the top and bottom of the fungus, including the gills. This can be achieved with a mirror or a selfie stick, or by holding one fungus upside down next to the top of another. Smart phones, GPS units (or even topographic maps) can be used to record location, and the tolerance can be controlled by the user in order to protect a rare specimen or the observer’s privacy. Some non-visual field characteristics that are

useful for identification are the hardness, softness, sliminess or leatheriness of the cap, and the fragility or otherwise of the stalk if it has one. Odour can also be useful, as can a careful examination

of the substrate, which is the material it was found on e.g. species of tree, type of soil. It's also important to record the vegetation type that it was found in.

Some species can only be identified from their spores, and this generally requires a microscope. A sheet of paper, half black and half white, is useful as a base for collecting spores to look at them.

Anyone who is looking for help to identify a fungus that they have seen, but have neither photographed nor collected, is encouraged to forget about it – there is apparently a backlog of identification work to do, and there isn't time to work with poor or non-visual records.

People submitting records to Fungimap are encouraged to try and identify them first. There are some good local field guides, and resources such as the Australian interactive guide FunKey and New Zealand website MycoKey, to help people identify fungi to genus level. Those conducting online searches are advised to be careful of overseas records as 72% of our fungi are endemic to Australasia.

The iNaturalist platform, on which the Fungimap project operates, is owned by a consortium of US universities based at Cornell. It seems to be large enough and viable enough to be seen as a long-term stable host for these invaluable records. If you have a good record, you're encouraged to submit it at www.inaturalist.org. The interest is in all records, not just in unusual occurrences.

Seeking lost fungi in Victoria – Dr Tom May

Tom spoke about another project which is mapping the presence or absence of a defined list of named species thought to be rare or lost in Victoria. A list of these species is available on the Fungimap website at https://fungimap.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Lost-fungi_v3_20190523_web.pdf

The so-called 'Lost fungi' are mapped with a different tool called BioCollect, developed by the Atlas of Living Australia, and records uploaded will display your personal details or an alias that you choose to go by. This is good to remember if you use a smart phone. You can also set the tolerance of how closely your own device records location.

This project is looking to map fungi that aren't commonly seen, and may be rare and in need of protection. Until there are more field records, nobody will be able to assess their conservation status. It is important to record all searches in likely habitat or in habitat where these species have been seen previously, and data collected will feed into the Atlas. Share records of searches for 'Lost fungi', both successful and unsuccessful, at <https://biocollect.ala.org.au>.

It was a lot to take in in a short time about a truly marvellous subject. Even the technological laggards among us will have learned a lot about the extraordinary world of fungi, and understood the importance of looking for those rare ones.

Jay Duncan

And remember, all fungi are edible...but some of them can only be eaten once.



REPORT ON BUSINESS MEETING 19.08.2019

Finance

Cash Management Trading Account: \$4,041.70 Term Deposit: \$16,720.14

Business Arising, Correspondence & General Business

- Club Spring Camp in Kerang, 18-22 October 2019: Program has been developed. When Wendy returns she will add dining arrangements and sent it out to members.
- SEANA Spring Camp at Castlemaine: 4-7 October 2019: Phil and Gill are attending.
- Australian Paper request for publicity photos of the Bird Group in the mill wetlands: Joelle will follow up.
- 2020 Program planning meeting: tentatively Wed 9 Oct at Phil and Gill's home in Traralgon.
- Jean Galbraith Memorial Rotary Scholarship in Environmental Science: Latrobe City Trust responded to our letter reminding them that we remain keen to be involved, thanking us for our interest, and inviting us to attend a meeting of the Trust, in particular to discuss ways to promote the scholarship. Phil will respond.

Conservation Matters

- Zoos Victoria has launched a citizen science project called Moth Tracker, allowing people living on the migration route of the Bogong Moth to register sightings of it, using a phone app. In recent years, a very low number of Bogong Moths has resulted in very low survival rates of Mountain Pygmy-possum young; the moths are a primary food source for the pygmy-possum during the breeding season.
- Dawson Railway Reserve signage: Jay received email from Kylie Singleton advising some changes DELWP desire, with regard to size of sign, colours, and logo sizes. Meeting with Kylie scheduled for 7 October.
- Delburn Wind Farm: Consultants have surveyed proposed tower areas and recorded two significant species within the area: Strzelecki Gum and Growling Grass Frog. Fifty-three native bird species were recorded. David will make contact with one or both of the groups that have formed. One group supports the project, and one opposes it.
- Mirboo North proposed logging: The coupes near Mirboo North, that were proposed to be logged in autumn 2019, are not on the Regional Forest Agreement list of coupes to be harvested in the next 6 months.
- Strzelecki-Alpine Biolink: The Club has been asked to provide plant lists from the area planned for revegetation to assist in selection of appropriate species.
- LeSouef Memorial Award: Ken is considering whether he wishes to be nominated.
- Duck hunting opposition: FNCV have written to politicians in support of banning duck hunting in Victoria and supplied a copy of their letter, urging other clubs to write their own letter if they are also in opposition. It was decided Denis and David S would write a letter on behalf of LVFNC.

Guest speaker for October
Marc Freestone

Marc is a PhD candidate at the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria, investigating the cultivation of Leek-orchids, which have proven very difficult to grow in captivity. His studies aim to improve understanding of the symbiotic relationship between the orchids and the fungi required to stimulate germination of their seeds.



Guest speaker for November
Royce Raleigh

Royce is President of the Wimmera Growers of Australian Plants, and has an award-winning garden in Wartook set on 5 acres, formerly an open paddock, that now displays more than 1000 species of native plants. He has a particular interest in the pea family Fabaceae, and will talk about the diversity of species and how to identify them.



Latrobe Valley Naturalist is the official publication of the Latrobe Valley Field Naturalist Club Inc. The Club subscription includes the "Naturalist".

Brief contributions and short articles on any aspect of natural history are invited from members of all clubs. Articles, including those covering Club speakers and excursions, would typically be around one A4 side in length, should not exceed 1,000 words, and may be edited for reasons of space and clarity. Photos should be sent as an attachment and be a maximum of 1 megabyte in size.

Responsibility for the accuracy of information and opinions expressed in this magazine rests with the author of the article.

Contributions should be addressed to:

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Deadline for articles to be considered for inclusion in the next issue (November/December): 28 October 2019

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APPENDIX I – Bird list for Ashfords Road and Stony Creek excursion, Yinnar, 27.04.2019 (D. Mules)

Fantail, Grey	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>
Honeyeater, Crescent	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>
Honeyeater, White-eared	<i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>
Honeyeater, White-naped	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>
Raven, Little	<i>Corvus mellori</i>
Robin, Eastern Yellow	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>
Rosella, Crimson	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>
Scrubwren, White-browed	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>
Shrike-thrush, Grey	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>
Thornbill, Brown	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>
Treecreeper, Red-browed	<i>Climacteris erythrops</i>
Whistler, Golden	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>

APPENDIX II – Plant lists for Ashfords Road and Stony Creek excursion, Yinnar, 27.04.2019 (M. Rowe)

Plant list for first site visited – morning

Family	Species	Common name
Cladiaceae	<i>Cladia aggregata</i>	
Polytrichaceae	<i>Dawsonia superba</i>	Giant Moss
Polytrichaceae	<i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i>	Prickly Moss
Thuidiaceae	<i>Thuidiopsis sparsa</i>	Moss
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Batwing Fern
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken
Dicksoniaceae	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common Ground-fern
Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maidenhair Fern
Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris tremula</i>	Tender Brake
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia subsp. longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge
Poaceae	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Hedgehog Grass
Poaceae	<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser Joyweed
Araliaceae	<i>Hedera helix*</i>	English Ivy
Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort
Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare*</i>	Spear Thistle
Asteraceae	<i>Cotula australis</i>	Common Cotula
Asteraceae	<i>Dittrichia graveolens*</i>	Stinkweed

Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton</i> sp.	Cudweed
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> *	Cat's-ear
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy-bush
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio phelleus</i>	Narrow Groundsel
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly Starwort
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	Varnish Wattle
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> *	Common Centaury
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Cranesbill
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus humilis</i>	Shade Raspwort
Lamiaceae	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> *	Self-heal
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey Gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i>	Bundy
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow-leaf Peppermint
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago coronopus</i> *	Buck's-horn Plantain
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago debilis</i>	Shade Plantain
Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Eastern Speedwell
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> *	Common Knotgrass
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Australian Clematis
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Forest Clematis
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris
Rosaceae	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee Burr
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble
Rubiaceae	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i> *	Cleavers
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium leiocarpum</i>	Maori Bedstraw
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo Apple
Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet

*Introduced species

Plant list for Stony Creek, mainly between the creek and the road – afternoon

Category	Family	Genus & Species	Common name
Ferns	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft Water-fern
Ferns	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Hypolepis rugosula</i>	Ruddy Ground-fern
Ferns	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern
Monocotyledons	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge
Monocotyledons	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge
Monocotyledons	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	Leafy Flat-sedge
Monocotyledons	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	Tall Spike-rush
Monocotyledons	Poaceae	<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	Common Tussock-grass
Monocotyledons	Poaceae	<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock-grass
Monocotyledons	Typhaceae	<i>Typha latifolia</i> *	Lesser Reed-mace
Dicotyledons	Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>	Shining Pennywort
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	Spear Thistle
Dicotyledons	Brassicaceae	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> *	Two-row Water-cress
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	Varnish Wattle
Dicotyledons	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i> *	Tutsan
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i> subsp. <i>agg.</i>	Burgan
Dicotyledons	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper
Dicotyledons	Rosaceae	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee Burr
Dicotyledons	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble
Dicotyledons	Rubiaceae	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush
Dicotyledons	Urticaceae	<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub Nettle

*Introduced species